

KALANDIYA, A.I. (Tbilisi)

Solution of the problem of equilibrium of an elastic half-disc.

Prikl. mat. i mekh. 28 no.6:1106-1111 W-D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

KALANDIYA, A.I. (Tbilisi)

Stresses in a piecewise homogeneous medium. Prikl. mat. i
mekh. 29 no.4:785-788 JL-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

MIMINOVSHVILI, S.Ya.; RUKHADZE, T.I.; KUZNETSOVA, N.Kh.; MEBONYAY, L.E.;
DEKANOZISHVILI, M.Ya.; KALANDIYA, N.G.; ZARZHETSKAYA, A.S.

Active detection of glaucoma among the rural inhabitants of the Abkhazian
A.S.S.R.. Vest. oft. 73 no. 3:28-30 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ABKHAZIA → GLAUCOMA)

GRIGOLIYA, A.L.; DATESHIDZE, D.G.; DZHORDZHIKIYA, V.D.; KALANDIYA, T.P.

Results of compound spa therapy for hypertension at Sukhumi, Vop.
kur., fizioter. i lech.fiz.kul't. no.4:3-9 O-D '55. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Abkhazskogo filiala Instituta kurortologii Gruzinskoy SSR
(dir. - prof. A.L. Grigoliya).

(CLIMATE,

climatother. of hypertension)

(HYPERTENSION, therapy,

climatother.

KORISTEK, V.; KALANDRA, A.; ZAVREL, I.

Results of treatment of the external bile ducts at the 1st Surgical Hospital in Brno during the period 1953 to 1959. 1. Results of conservative treatment. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no. 8: 449-453 D'63

Results of surgical treatment of the external bile ducts at the 1st Surgical Hospital in Brno during the period 1953 to 1959. 2. Results of surgical treatment. Ibid. 454 - 462

1. I. chirurgická klinika lékař. fakulty University J.E. Purkyne, Brno; přednosta prof. dr. J. Podlaha, DrSc.

KALANDRA, Augustin, doc., inz., Dr.Sc.

The course of gradation of the spruce sawfly (*Cephalcia abietis* L.)
in Sedlonov forests in Nachod area in the years 1952-1960. Les cas
9 no.1:15-22 Ja '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav lesního hospodarství i myslivosti, Zbraslav -
Strnady.

KALANDRA, Augustin, prof. dr. DrSc.

Leaf spot on poplars caused by the fungus *Marsonia populi-nigrae* Kleb. Les cas 10 no.9:819-822 S '64.

1. Research Institute of Forestry and Game Keeping, Zbraslav-Sternady.

KALANDRA, Dusan, inz.

Constructions from fly ash blocks. Poz stavby 11 no.11:
606-607 '63.

1. Hutni projekt, ostrava.

KALANDRA, Stanislav

Testing operation of the new Brno water treatment plant.
Vodni hosp 15 no.2:63-64 '65.

KALANDYK, K.

Important scientific research in the chemical industries. Przegl
techn no.52:1,3 D '61.

KALANDRA, A.		KALANDRA (A.). Příspěvek ke studiu škodlivosti <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Pers. v lesních školkách a semenáčích. [Contribution to the study of the damage caused by <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Pers. in tree nurseries and seed-beds.]— <i>Ochrana lesů</i> , xii, 3-4, pp. 130-134, 2 figs., 1932. [French summary.]	
A very brief account is given of a blight of conifer seedlings caused by <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> which is stated to be of rather frequent occurrence in Czechoslovakian nurseries, especially in seed-beds of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> . Outbreaks of the disease are severe in dense stands, and most of the first-year seedlings may be killed. The blight may be easily controlled, however, by avoiding thick sowing and by measures directed towards promoting the health of the seedlings, such as proper choice and adequate fertilization of the			
soil for the seed-beds.			
A.B.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SOURCE #1		SOURCE #2	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	

KALANDRA, A.

Am

KALANDRA (A.) & PRERER (A.). Ein Beitrag zum Studium der Ulmen-graphiose. [A contribution to the study of Elm graphiosis].—Reprinted from *Lesn. Prace*, xiv, 17 pp., 4 pl., 1935. [Czech, with German summary. Abs. in *Rev. appl. Bot.*, Ser. A, xxiii, 5, p. 228, 1935.]

Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella ulmi*) is stated to have been first observed in Czechoslovakia [*R.A.M.*, xiv, p. 204] in 1931 in the province of Bohemia, whence it spread to other parts of the country. The species affected are *Ulmus campestris*, *U. effusus*, and to a lesser extent *U. montana*. The fungus is readily transmitted by Scolytids (chiefly *Scolytus multistriatus*, *S. scolytus*, and *S. pygmaeus*), both larvae and adults of which harbour it in their digestive organs, the latter also bearing it externally. Favourable conditions for bark beetle were created by the weakening of elms consequent on the severe winter of 1928-9, a decline in the abundance of birds, and the accumulation in forests of large numbers of felled, unbarked trees. All infested trees, even those only slightly attacked by beetles, should be cut down and barked or submerged for several weeks in water to destroy the larvae

and pupae [cf. *ibid.*, xiii, p. 352]. In Bulgaria, where elms killed by *C. ulmi* were found in 1934 [*ibid.*, xii, p. 202; xiv, p. 264], *S. multicornis* and *S. affinis* are also involved in the transmission of the fungus.

ASB-SLA METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
<p>KALANDRA, A.</p> <p>KALANDRA (A.) & PRYFFER (A.). <i>Účinnosti a posarukodnaci postu- seni, choroby a škodliví lesních dřevin v letech 1935-1936 v Česko- slovensku.</i> [The most important and noteworthy troubles, diseases, and pests of forest trees in Czechoslovakia in the years 1935-6.] —<i>Ochr. Rost.</i>, xiv, 55, pp. 24-33, 1938. [German summary.]</p> <p>In the first section of this report Kalandra gives a briefly annotated list of the more important physiological troubles and fungal diseases which were recorded in 1935-6 on forest trees in Czechoslovakia, and among which the following may be mentioned. In some nurseries first- year seedlings of <i>Picea excelsa</i> [<i>P. abies</i>] were badly attacked by a blight associated with <i>Fusarium</i> spp., and those of <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> were very extensively killed by <i>Botrytis cinerea</i>. <i>Ascochyta piniperda</i> [R.A.M., xv, p. 618] was found associated with a die-back of <i>P. abies</i> shoots, and <i>Cytospora</i> sp. with areas of dead bark on the trunk of middle-aged trees. <i>Thelephora laciniata</i> [ibid., x, p. 271] caused fairly severe damage to young trees of <i>P. abies</i> and <i>Abies alba</i>. In one locality the cones of <i>P. abies</i> were severely attacked by rust (<i>Aecidium strobilinum</i>). <i>Lophodermium pinastri</i> [ibid., xvi, p. 847; xvii, p. 360] was extremely destructive on two-year-old <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> seedlings throughout the country, but was of minor importance on those of <i>P. [nigra var.] austriaca</i>. In one locality <i>Phoma abietis</i> was found killing the shoots of young <i>A. alba</i>.</p>					
<p>ASB-95A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>140000 *4</p>		<p>140000 *4</p>		<p>140000 *4</p>	

trees. While apparently on the decrease, the Dutch elm disease (*Ophiaster* [*Ceratostomella*] *ulmi*) [ibid., xvi, p. 424] is still fairly prevalent in certain localities, and is correlated with the epidemic occurrence of bark beetles (*Scolytus scolytus*, *S. multistriatus* [ibid., xvii, p. 141], and *S. pygmaeus*). In south Bohemia Canadian poplar (*Populus canadensis*) was observed to be attacked by *Cytospora chrysosperma* [ibid., xvi, p. 797], this being apparently the first record of the fungus from Czechoslovakia. Oak railway sleepers were observed in Prague to be heavily rotted by *Stereum frustulosum* [ibid., xvi, p. 4].

KALANDRA, A.

Report on the activities of the Department of Forestry. p. 273. (VESTNIK,
Vol. 4, No. 5/6, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KALANDRA, A., and others.

Present state in the struggle against pests causing large damages in forests in Czechoslovakia in recent years. In Russian. p. 284.
(Sbornik, Rada, Lesnictvi. Vol. 30, no. 4, Apr. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

KALANDRA, A.

"Report on the meeting of the Department of Forestry"

Vestník. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 5, special issue, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Specialized Zoology.
Insects. Forest Pests.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 17, 1958, No 78398

Authors : ~~Kalandra~~, Pivets, Kudler, Kolubajiv, Hinterbuch-
ner, Patocka.

Inst : Not given

Title : Control of Mass Forest Pests in Czechoslovakia
in Recent Years.

Orig Pub : Lesn. prace, 1957, 36, No. 2, 59-62

Abstract : Review of the control measures of mass pests and
diseases of forests, and their results. There is
a description of the control of the oak leaf roller,
the gypsy moth, the winter moth, the pine moth
nun moth, fir leaf roller, spruce web-spinning
sawfly, fir black sawfly, Pachynomatus scutell-
atus, Cheimatobia boreata and Arethymus sp. A
few of the distributed fungus diseases of forest
species are also mentioned.

Card 1/1

KAS, Vaclav, dopisující člen; KOSIL, Vladimír, dopisující člen; KALANDRA, Augustin, akademik; PARIZEK, Miroslav, dr.; TOMSIK, Boleslav, prof.; PATOCKA, Jan, dr., kandidát biologických věd; CHURY, Jiri, doc. dr.; PAV, Jaromír, dr.; JANDA, Jiri, dr.; KANAK, Karel, inz.; ZAVADIL, Zdeněk, inz.

Discussion of the report of the scientific secretary of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences. Vestník CSAZV 7 no.1/2:100-118 '60. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Vysoká škola zemědělská a lesnická, Brno (for Kas, Parizek, Tomsik, Chury).
 2. Vysoká škola zemědělská, Praha (for Kosil).
 3. Předseda VI. odboru Československé akademie zemědělských věd (for Kalandra).
 4. Vědecký ústav lesního hospodářství, Banská Středice (for Patocka).
 5. Vědecký ústav lesního hospodářství a myslivosti Československé akademie zemědělských věd, Zbraslav (for Pav, Janda, Kanak, Zavadil).
- (Czechoslovakia--Agriculture)

KALANDRA, V.

SVEJCAR, Jan; KALANDRA, Jaroslav; SMRY, Vladimir

Use of membrane filters in hemoculture. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun.
7 no.1:49-56 Jan 58.

1. Vojensky ustav higieny, epidemiologie a mikrobiologie. Ustav
epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha, prednosta prof. MUDr Karel Raska.
J. S., Praha 12, Horni stromy 14.

(BLOOD, microbiol.

hemoculture, use of membrane filters in (Cs))

(FILTERS

membrane filters, use in hemoculture (Cs))

KALANDRA, Stanislav

Removal of organic substances by chlorinated vitriol precipitation
at various pH values. Vodni hosp 14 no.11:440 '64.

KALANDYK, K.; GUMULKA, W.

"Development of the Polish Pharmaceutical Industry During the first
Ten Years of the Polish People's Republic." P. 277. (PRZEMYSŁ CHEMICZNY,
Vol. 10, No. 6, June, 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

KALANDYK, K.
CA

10

Sulfonamides in Poland. K. Kalandyk. *Przemysł Chem.* 4, 163-0(1948).—The present methods of producing sulfanilamide and Prontosil rubrum are described and the possibility of producing other sulfonamides in Poland is discussed.
Frank Court

ASD-3.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KALANS, A.

Make more and better use of reserves in transportation in the
Latvian S.S.R. Izv.AN Latv.SSR no.6:119-124 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

KALANGARLY, S.

Conference on the use of inhibitors and inhibited lubricants for
corrosion protection of metals in a maritime humid-subtropical
climate. Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.12:36 D'59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Inhibition(Chemistry)) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

KALANKHODZHAYEV, A. A.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology. Pathophysiology of
the Infectious Process.

U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 93844

Author : Kalankhodzhayev, A. A.

Inst : Uzbek Scientific Research Tubercular Institute

Title : Function of the Thyroid Gland in Tuberculosis.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Uzb. n.-i. tuberk. in-ta, 1957, 3, 149-157

Abstract : 80 men and 58 women 18-30 years of age, who were ill with tuberculosis of the lung (TL), were examined. Absorption of I^{131} served as an indicator of the function of the thyroid gland (TG). The function of TG was subject to change of the course, the duration of the process, and the degree of intoxication. In any form of TL with weakly expressed intoxication and a favorable course a normal function of TG was observed more often and a hyperfunction less often. A hypofunction of the TG was usually observed in severe progressive TL with pronounced intoxication.

Card 1/1

KALANKHODZHAYEV, A.A.

Thyroid function in tuberculosis. Sbor. tr¹ud. Uz. nauch.-issl. tib.
inst. 3:149-157 '57. (MIRA 14:5)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (THYROID GLAND)

KALANOV, B.Sh.

Effect of gibberellin on the anatomic structure of the stalk
of the grapecluster. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.4:31-34 '63.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sadovodstva i vinograd-
stva imeni Shredera.

KALANOV, Kh.

Vocational and technical education in Uzbekistan. Prof.-tekh.
obr. 18 no.11:3-4 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavnogo upravleniya professional'nogo
tekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya pri Sovete Ministrov Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Uzbekistan---Technical education)

KALANOVIC, D.

Fundamental principles of motion studies and time measurement. p. 787.
TEHNIKA (Savaz inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije) Beograd. Vol. 11,
no. 5, 1956

SOURCE: East Europe Accessions Lists (EEAL),
Library of Congress, Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1956

KALANOVIC, M.

KALANOVIC M. Cattle breeding p. 16

Vol 2, no. 10, Oct. 1954

POLJOPRIVREDA

AGRICULTURE

Beograd

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (REAL), LC, VOL, 4, no. 9.
Sept. 1954, Encl.

SLAVKOVIC, Jovan; KOVACEVIC, Miroslav; KALANOVIC-KANGRGA, Radmila;
ARSIKIC-JOVANOVIC, Milojka

Pathogenesis and treatment of chronic cor pulmonale. Srpski
arh. celok. lek. 83 no.5-6:565-582 May-June 55.

1. I Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.

Upravnik: Branislav Stanojevic.

(PULMONARY HEART DISEASE,
chronic, pathogen. & ther. (Ser))

MILENKOVIC-KROTIC, Jelisaveta; KALANOVIC-KANORGA, Radmila

Effect of serpasil on arterial hypertension, review of results of treatment of 32 cases. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 84 no.1:74-77 Jan 56.

1. I Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Upravnik; prof. dr. Branislav Stanojevic.

(HYPERTENSION,

arterial, ther., reserpine (Ser))

(RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS, ther. use,

reserpine in arterial hypertension (Ser))

KALASH, A. --, LIXIN, V. F., ZINYAKOVA, E. Y., and DOLGOPLASK, B. A.

"Synthesis of acrylic rubbers and their properties," a paper presented
at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-
2 Feb 57, Moscow, Rubber Research Inst.

B-3,084,395

KALANTAKYAN, E. V.

37606. skavnitel' nye rezultaty izgnaniya askario ekstranktom muzhskogo papokotnida i santoninom. trudy in-ta malyarii i med. parazitologii (m-vo zoravookhzaneniya arm. sssr) vyp. 4, 1949 s. 221-32.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

W. Litwack

A.C.S.

Once-fired sanitary ware. V. V. BORISOV AND G. A. KALANTAR. *Shtofnaya i Keram. Prom.*, 1964, No. 8, pp. 15-16. The great need for sanitary ware (toilet bowls, washbowls, etc.) and the need to economize on fuel have forced a search for a suitable composition and firing schedule that would permit combining the usual two firings (bisque and glaze) into one. Best results were obtained with a body of the following composition: SiO_2 71.94 (27.64), Al_2O_3 24.00 (8.40), Fe_2O_3 0.70 (0.10), TiO_2 0.07 (0.20), CaO 0.86 (0.30), MgO 0.47 (0.27), Na_2O 0.48 (0.18), K_2O 0.84 (0.20)%. The coefficient of shrinkage of this composition is 0.39, and the expansion coefficient is 0.90. Best results were obtained using a glaze of the composition: SiO_2 62.80, Al_2O_3 11.07, Fe_2O_3 0.17, TiO_2 0.08, CaO 12.36, MgO 0.81, Na_2O 1.87, K_2O 4.28, H_2O 3.75, SO_3 0.05, and ZnO 3.60%. The cast body was dried to contain not over 2% moisture. The dry body was carefully wiped free of dust, preferably washed, and finished. It was then glazed by dipping and again kept till its moisture content was reduced to not over 2%. It was then fired. The temperature schedule is of paramount importance and should be carefully kept. It is brought up to 200° in 8 to 9 hr., from 200° to 800° in 6 hr., from 800° to 700° in 3 hr., from 700° to 850° in 3 hr., and from 850° to 1250° in 2 hr. At this temperature, 1280° to 1270°, it is kept for 3 to 4 hr. The products were entirely satisfactory. The one-firing method reduced the fuel consumption 35 to 40% and at the same time doubled the output of the furnaces. M.Hu.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSING AND SUBSTITUTION INDEX	
<p>SAGGERLESS FIRING OF WHITEWARE. O. A. Kalanter, Stokol'naya i Kazan. Prom., No.12, ppl2-13. --- A saggerless method of firing whiteware is described. The products are arranged in the kiln in rectangular "cells" formed from grog-brick supports and grog covers 40 to 50 mm. thick. This arrangement increases the useful capacity of the kiln to 72 to 82 % in comparison with 62 to 64% when saggars were used. In addition, fuel economy amounts of 15%. Instead of grog-brick supports, rectangular saggars can also be used (instead of the round saggars now in use). B.Z.K.</p>			
<p>ASH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>REGIONAL INFORMATION</p>		<p>REGIONAL MONITOR</p>	
<p>GROUPS</p>		<p>CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>		<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>	

KALANTAR, G. A.

KALANTAR, G. A. "The preparation of the raw mass and pressing the raw bricks in the dry method of production", Mest. stroit. materialy, 1946, Issue 7, p. 18-24.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.7 1949).

22

BTR

626* Quick Annealing of Brick by the Method of P. A. Duvanov. (In Russian.) B. N. Galk and G. A. Kalantar. *Steklo i Keramika*, v. 8, Mar. 1951, p. 17-22.
Data of investigation of the above in the Voronezhskii factory are presented in graphic and tabular form. It was found that the Duvanov annealing method reduces the annealing time to 2 days or less.

KALANTAR, G. A. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Light-Colored Architectural
Construction Ceramics ^{made of} ~~from~~ the Clays ^{used} ~~Applied~~ in the Production
of Red Construction Brick." Mos, 1957. 12 pp, 20 cm. (Min of Higher
Education USSR, Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Construction
Engineering Inst im V. V. Kuybyshev), 110 copies (KL, 17-57, 96)

KALANTAR, I. L. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Metabolism and ~~the~~ composition of
~~the~~ milk ^m of Jersey and ^e ~~black~~ ^{speckled} ~~black~~ colored cows." Mos, 1959.
18 pp (Mos Order of Lenin Agr Acad in K. A. Timiryazev), 110 copies
(KL, 52-59, 123)

-95-

SHVABE, A.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KALANTAR, I.L., kand.
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Ways of breeding Russian dairy cattle for higher butterfat
content in milk. Agrobiologiya no.4:542-550 J1-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya im. K.A.
Timiryazeva.

(Dairy cattle breeding)

30(1)

SOV/25-59-3-12/46

AUTHOR: Kalantar, L.

TITLE: Vegetables Grow Without....Soil (Ovoshchi rastut bez pochvy)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 3, p 35 (USSR) ^{MA}

ABSTRACT: The Russian scientists K.A. Timiryazev and D.N. Pryanishnikov proved that it is possible to cultivate plants without soil. This method of growing vegetables is now being studied by scientific co-workers of the Leningrad State University and of the Leningradskiy teplichno-parnikovyy kombinat (Leningrad Hothouse Combine). It was shown that cucumbers and tomatoes grow in 15 cm diameter asbestos-cement tubes filled with a solution containing all necessary mineral salts yielded a good harvest without altering the taste of the vegetables. Professor V.A. Chesnokov developed the hydro-gravel and hydro-sphagnum methods, where gravel, mixed respectively with crumbled bricks or bog-moss

Card 1/2

Vegetables Grow Without....Soil

SOV/25-59-3-12/46

(sphagnum), is saturated at intervals with a solution containing (calculated for 1 ton of water): 500 g potassium nitrate, 350 g superphosphate, 300 g magnesium sulfate, 200 g ammonium nitrate, 6 g ferric chloride, 0.72 g boric acid, 0.45 g manganese sulfate, 0.06 zinc sulfate and 0.02 g copper sulfate. Vegetables grown in such conditions proved to be better than those grown under normal conditions. Another advantage is the absence of plant diseases and vermin. The costs are considerably reduced, with 1 kg of tomatoes e.g. by 36.6%. The nutritive quality remains the same. There is 1 photo.

Card 2/2

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

AGING AND REGENERATION OF TRANSFORMER OILS. N. KALANTAR, *Arkhivskhishchik*
Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo 1930, No. 7-8, 100-7. - A review. A table is appended which
gives specifications for transformer oils in various countries. V. KALICHEVSKY

PRESENT METHODS FOR INVESTIGATING GASOLINES. N. KALANTAR, *Arkhivskhishchik*
Neftyanoe Khozyaistvo 1930, No. 12, 85-63. - Various analytical methods are described.
V. KALICHEVSKY

ASB-36A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX									
<p>CA</p> <p>Detonation and auto-ignition temperature of gasoline. N. KALANIAN. <i>Sov. Akademiya Nauk SSSR</i> 1931, No. 23, 85-91. The auto-ignition temp. of gasoline in O and particularly in air depends on the detonating properties. The av. h. p. is inversely proportional to the benzene equiv. Sp. gr. and chem. analysis are not indicative of the antiknock qualities of motor fuels. V. KALICHITSKY</p>																			
<p>ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000</p>										<p>100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000 100000</p>									

LIST AND TWO CROISS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
MATERIALS NAME																										METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
<p>CA</p> <p>Effect of refining on quality of turbine oils. N. KALANIAN and G. GERVICH. <i>Azerbaidzhanstoe Nefyanoe Khimichestvo</i> 1932, No. 12, 820. Turbine oils under-refined or over-refined with H_2SO_4 develop acidity on oxidation. A careful adjustment of the quantity of acid for refining is therefore required to obtain the most stable product. V. A. KALICHNEVSKIY</p>																										22																									

Transformer oils from Baku distillates. I. N. G. Kalantar. *Azerbaidzhan'skie Neftyanoe Khosyatstvo* 1933, No. 8, 23-40.—Various Baku distillates were treated with H_2SO_4 in small portions. Oils treated with 1-4% of acid gave large deposits of sludge on oxidation, a proof of incomplete refining. With 4-7% acid the highest-quality transformer oils were produced. An overrefining of oils caused the formation of ethers and esters, which was accompanied by a low acid and a gradually increasing sapon. no. Treatment with about 30% acid caused the

formation of large quantities of acidic products. The treatment was carried out at 20-30°. Treatments with SO_2 and oleum were also used. The properties of Russian transformer oils are compared with those of foreign oils. The work was undertaken with the intention of prepg. a transformer oil which would comply with the German specifications. II. *Ibid.* 1934, No. 1, 53-6.—Gas-oil distillates from Baku crude oils can be used in the prepn. of transformer oils in accordance with the German specifications. They should be treated with 90-98% H_2SO_4 , the amt. of which should be limited to a certain max. for each distillate; oleum or SO_3 must not be used. The Baku oils are more resistant toward the contact action of metals. III. N. G. Kalantar and I. M. Orudzheva. *Ibid.* No. 3, 31-40.—The following stages in the acid treatment of oil are characterized: underrefined (1) ppt. (a) heavy, acids (b) high, esters (c) none; properly refined (2), (a) light, (b) low, (c) little; 1st stage of overrefining (3), (a) very light, (b) increasing, (c) increasing; 2nd stage of overrefining (4), (a) almost absent, (b) little, (c) "esterification zone," increasing steadily; 3rd stage of overrefining (5), (a) none, (b) heavy, (c) heavy. The British, Swiss, Italian, German and Scandinavian specifications are compared and their advantages and disadvantages are brought out. A. A. Bozhitski

[illegible]

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>Preparation of petroleum from Bakka raw materials. L. A. Gukhman and N. G. Kalashnikov. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR</i> 1966, No. 4, 74-7. — A petroleum prepd. in the usual manner from Kara-Chukhur crude oil had all the characteristics of high-grade imported petroleum, with the exception of a lower consistency at 35°. Tables giving the comparison of the Russian with imported petroleum are presented. A. A. Bochkarev.</p>									
<p>ASR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									
<p>SELECT ONE ONLY</p>									

1ST AND 2ND		3RD AND 4TH		5TH AND 6TH		7TH AND 8TH		9TH AND 10TH		11TH AND 12TH		13TH AND 14TH		15TH AND 16TH		17TH AND 18TH		19TH AND 20TH		21ST AND 22ND		23RD AND 24TH		25TH AND 26TH		27TH AND 28TH		29TH AND 30TH		31ST AND 32ND		33RD AND 34TH		35TH AND 36TH		37TH AND 38TH		39TH AND 40TH		41ST AND 42ND		43RD AND 44TH		45TH AND 46TH		47TH AND 48TH		49TH AND 50TH		51ST AND 52ND		53RD AND 54TH		55TH AND 56TH		57TH AND 58TH		59TH AND 60TH		61ST AND 62ND		63RD AND 64TH		65TH AND 66TH		67TH AND 68TH		69TH AND 70TH		71ST AND 72ND		73RD AND 74TH		75TH AND 76TH		77TH AND 78TH		79TH AND 80TH		81ST AND 82ND		83RD AND 84TH		85TH AND 86TH		87TH AND 88TH		89TH AND 90TH		91ST AND 92ND		93RD AND 94TH		95TH AND 96TH		97TH AND 98TH		99TH AND 100TH	
<p>Preparation and testing of turbine oils. Working out of the new standards. N. G. Kalantar and I. M. Orudshova. <i>Asvobolshakhee Neftyanoe Khimicheskoye</i> 1933. No. 9, 62-8. A. A. Bochtling</p> <p>Phenol treatment of transformer and turbine oils derived from heavy crude oils. N. Kalantar, M. Korol'chuk and V. Reginshaya. <i>Asvobolshakhee Neftyanoe Khimicheskoye</i> 1933, No. 9, 63-7. Satisfactory results were obtained by treating turbine and transformer oil distillates with 100% of phenol in 3 portions (30, 30 and 40%) at 40-50°, and following this by a treatment with 3% of acid and 10% of clay. The results were in many instances superior to the Rdeleanu treatment, although the yields were only 50-70% for turbine and 60-80% for transformer oils. Details of tests are tabulated. A. A. Bochtling</p>																																																																																																			
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																																																			

KALANTAR, N. G. 22

ca

Preparations and testing of turbine oils. N. G. Kalantar. *Trudy Perovskiy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Tekh. Konferentsii po Problematike i Petrokhemiiy Smesochaynykh Masel 1986.* 348-75; cf. C. A. 30, 6546. A. A. Podernov

AS 6-314 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNOBIA

SEARCHED MAP ONE GBL

ABSTRACT ONE

RECORD ONE

RECORD TWO

RECORD THREE

RECORD FOUR

RECORD FIVE

RECORD SIX

RECORD SEVEN

RECORD EIGHT

RECORD NINE

RECORD TEN

RECORD ELEVEN

RECORD TWELVE

RECORD THIRTEEN

RECORD FOURTEEN

RECORD FIFTEEN

RECORD SIXTEEN

RECORD SEVENTEEN

RECORD EIGHTEEN

RECORD NINETEEN

RECORD TWENTY

RECORD TWENTY ONE

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RECORD TWENTY THREE

RECORD TWENTY FOUR

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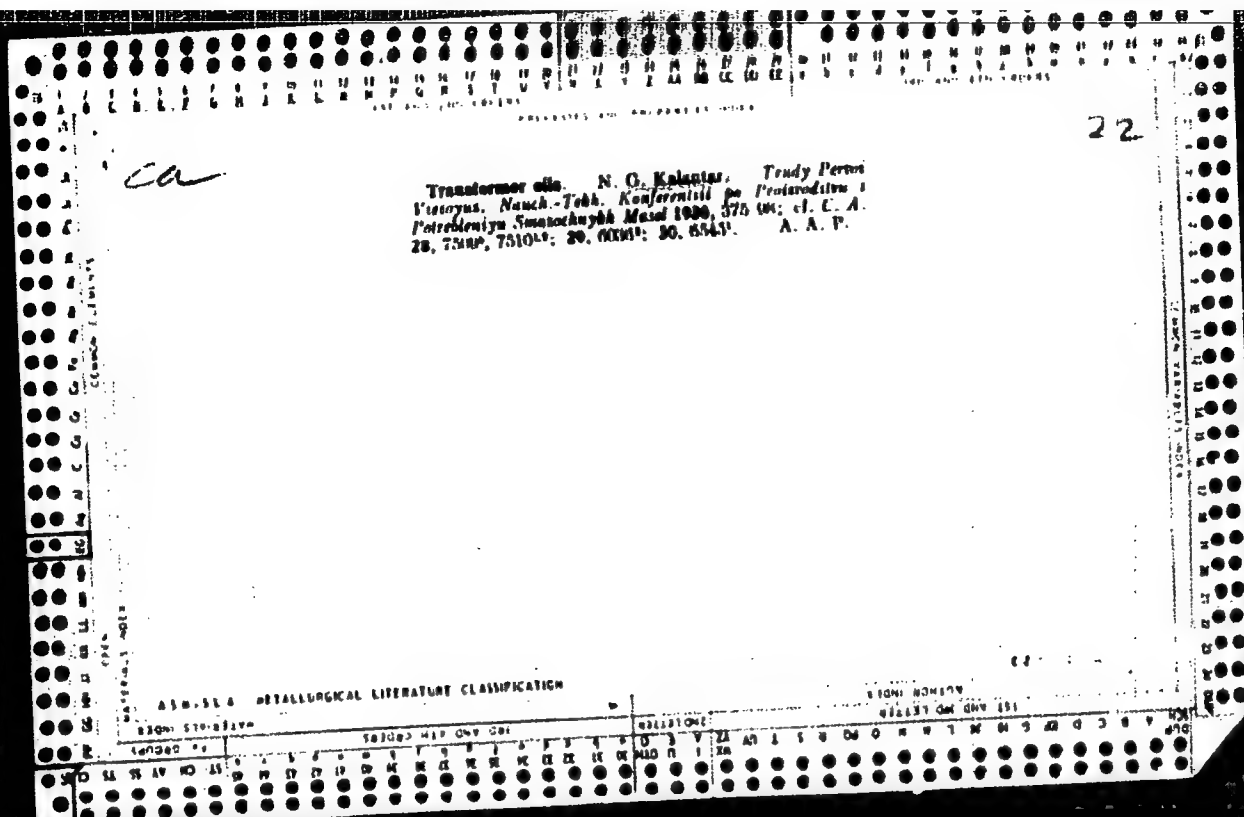
RECORD NINETY SIX

RECORD NINETY SEVEN

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RECORD NINETY NINE

RECORD HUNDRED



ca

Aviation lubricating oils from Berekhany bright stock.
N. G. Kalamov, M. I. Mirza-Kulleva and E. A. D'yach-
kova. *Azerbaidzhan's Neftyanoe Khoz.* 1936, No. 2-3,
75-82. An 80% yield of aviation lubricating oil can be
obtained by treating the oil with $C_6H_5NO_2$, although it is
more advantageous to treat the individual components.
The oil obtained meets the specification except for the
pour point. The $C_6H_5NO_2$ and furfural exts. may be mixed
with fuel oil or they may be used for the prepn. of asphalt.
Russian aviation oils have a lower viscosity-temp. index,
C content and pour point than the majority of foreign
oils used for aviation engines. Properties of various oils
are tabulated. A. A. Boettlingk

22

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON MATERIALS INDEX

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION SYMBOLISM

SYMBOLS AND ONLY ONE

RELATIONS

RELATIONS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>CA</p> <p>22</p> <p>Selective refining with two solvents. N. G. Kabanov and I. M. Gushcheva. <i>Arabskikhovskoe Neftskoe Khim.</i> 1936, No. 10, (3) 73. Refining with a mixt. of nitrobenzene and acetone and EtOH increases the yield of the final product. Bili-Bilal automobile oil distillates can be refined with nitrobenzene or with a mixt. of the nitrobenzene and other solvents. The consumption of nitrobenzene is high in the prepn. of highly viscous oils from the heavy Balakhany crude-oil distillates. Bright stocks and aviation lubricants can be continuously refined with nitrobenzene together with other solvents; 30% of the nitrobenzene can be replaced by other solvents. The exptl. procedure is described and the results are tabulated. Hochlingk</p>																									
<p>ASY-35.4 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620010017-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620010017-4"

KALANTAR, N. G. ~~Doc~~ Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The effect
of refining ^{up the} on stability of ^{power-engineering lubricants} ~~energetic oils~~ Mos, 1957.
21 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order
of Labor Red Banner Inst im ^{Academy} I.M. Gubkin), 120 copies
(KL, 21-57, 102)

8(0), 15(6)

SOV/112-59-2-2387

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 15 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kalantar, N. G., and Sterkhova, L. G.

TITLE: Electrophysical Stability of Insulating Oils
(Ob elektrofizicheskoy stabil'nosti izolyatsionnykh masel)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnol. topliva i masel, 1957, Nr 11, pp 47-52

ABSTRACT: For various depths and natures of oil purification, variations of the following electrophysical properties of insulating oils were studied: dielectric loss $\text{tg } \delta$, permittivity ϵ , acid number, saponification value and laboratory-aging deposit. Fresh oils show no relationship between the depth and method of purification and $\text{tg } \delta$; the $\text{tg } \delta$ varies, depending on the degree of oil liberation from impurities, and is determined by impurity conductance, not by hydrocarbon oil composition. Permittivity of fresh oils decreases with better purification because it depends on hydrocarbon composition. Oils behave differently after aging. With a better purification, the $\text{tg } \delta$ of an oxidized oil

Card 1/2 *Yaroslavskiy nefteperevalatyyayushchiy Zavod im. Mendeleeva.*

SOV/112-59-2-2387

Electrophysical Stability of Insulating Oils

decreases; after a certain optimum, the purification again begins to rise. Oil permittivity plotted against temperature is different for different purification depths. For underpurified oils, the permittivity-temperature curve has a sharp peak between 80° and 100°C. For optimum-purified oils, this curve approaches a slightly drooping straight line. Thus, the optimum oil purification can be judged, along with other known indicants, by the shape of the permittivity-temperature curve. For overpurified oils, the permittivity has a dip between 20° and 100°C. Plotting permittivity of oxidized oils against temperature can be used as a valuable method for determining the suitability of oil for electrical insulation. Bibliography: 12 items. Yaroslavskiy. neftepererabatyvayushchiy z-d (Yaroslavl' Oil Refinery) imeni Mendeleyev.

M. I. Sh.

Card 2/2

S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Kalantar, N.G., Fryazinov, V.V., Yevsyukov, Ye.I.,
Edel'shteyn, I.Ya. and Bondarenko, M.F.

TITLE: Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous
Eastern Crudes

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.11
pp.15-22

TEXT: Many attempts have been made to produce from sulphurous crudes transformer oils of low sulphur content but this has always led to over-refining so that transformer oil containing about 0.5% sulphur was too acid-forming in the standard oxidation test unless 0.2 to 0.3% imported Topanol O (DBPC) were added to it. The object of the present work was to study the refining of stable transformer oil without the use of inhibitors. Preliminary study of the composition of the sulphur compounds showed that the distillates contained no free sulphur or hydrogen sulphide and that distillates with an initial boiling point above 295 to 300°C did not corrode the copper strip in the oxidation test (14 hours at 120°C with copper and iron catalyst, with flow of oxygen). The work showed that it was not essential to reduce the sulphur
Card 1/4

S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous Eastern Crudes content to a very low level and that there was no need to neutralize the dewaxed distillates before solvent treatment. Accordingly, a series of solvent treatment tests were made on Tuymazy transformer oil distillate using from 100 to 300% volume of phenol containing 6% water. Refining was carried out in four stages with an upper temperature of 50°C and lower of 40°C. The raffinates were dewaxed in a solution of 60% methyl ethyl ketone and 40% toluol at 50 to 52°C (presumably minus) part of the dewaxed raffinate was treated with 5% earth and part with 2% of 95% sulphuric acid and 10% earth. All oils were oxidized by the standard test and the results are given in Table 1. The hydrocarbon structural analysis of the various oils produced is discussed, the initial solvent treatment greatly reduces the aromatics and there is a further marked reduction after 200% solvent treatment. There is no substantial reduction in naphthenic structures until 300% phenol treatment is reached. The first 100% phenol removes most of the sulphur that is removed. The results are confirmed by the ultra-violet absorption spectrogram shown in Fig.1. It was concluded that it is irrational to use more than 100 to 150% phenol because

Card 2/4

S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous Eastern Crudes

this almost completely removes the polycyclic aromatics and impairs the desired ratio between hydrocarbon structures. It is concluded that optimum refining was obtained in the range of 100 to 150% phenol given a sulphur content ranging from 0.7 to 1.0 . A finishing treatment with 2% sulphuric acid did not alter the nature of the oxidation test results, though acid treatment improved the oxidation test results on slightly under-refined oils and impaired them on slightly over-refined oils. The effect of over-refining by solvent treatment alone is described and illustrated with reference to the results given in Table 2 and Fig.2 which relate to trial runs of the refinery. Meanwhile the refinery had succeeded in producing an improved distillate which was a narrower cut that responded better to phenol treatment. The distillate was treated with 135% of phenol and then dewaxed at a temperature of -50°C . The yields and principal properties of the dewaxed oil before and after acid and earth treatment are given in Table 3, the oils fully satisfy the requirements of the standard for transformer oils but the acid treated oil is better in certain respects. Oils refined in this way are particularly

Card 3/4

S/065/60/000/011/004/009
E194/E484

Transformer Oil From Distillates of Sulphurous Eastern Crudes
stable under conditions of corona discharge unlike the normal
oils refined with 200% phenol. There are 2 figures, 3 tables
and 18 references: 9 Soviet, 8 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR;
NU NPZ; Ufimskiy Neftyanoy institut
(Chemistry Department of the Bashkiria Branch of
AS USSR; Novo-Ufa Refinery; Ufa Petroleum Institute)

Card 4/4

OBOLENTSEV, R.D., prof., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; GLADKOVA, L.K., red.; DRONOV, V.I., red.; KALANTAR, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV, G.M., red.; POZDEYEV, N.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KLEYMENOVA, K.P., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Materials of the Scientific Session on Chemistry of Sulfur- and Nitrogen Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum and Petroleum Products] Materialy Nauchnoy sessii po khimii sera- i azotorganicheskikh soedinenii, sodержashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 5th, Ufa, 1959. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.4. [Chemistry of sulfur organic compounds contained in petroleum and petroleum products] Khimiia seraorganicheskikh soedinenii, sodержashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 1961. 278 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nauchnaya sessiya po khimii sera- i azotorganicheskikh soyedineniy, sodержashchikhsia v neftiakh i nefteproduktakh. 5th, Ufa, 1959.
2. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, otdel khimii (for Obolentsev). (Petroleum—Analysis) (Sulfur organic compounds)

S/196/62/000/006/001/018
E194/E154

AUTHOR: Kalantar, N.G.

TITLE: High stability insulating oils ¹⁵

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.6, 1962, 3, abstract 6-B12. (Novosti, neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no.7, 1961, 16-19)

TEXT: The article describes investigations into the possibility of obtaining stable oils for cables and capacitors by solvent refining of low viscosity distillates of Tuymazy crude. Up to a certain limit deep extraction improves the resistance of oil to oxidation, but deeper refining (more than 150% phenol by volume) reduces the oxidation resistance and also the resistance to the effect of corona discharge. High sulphur content does not reduce the gas stability of the oils. Test data are given of experimental oils produced from high sulphur crudes. 14 literature references.

Card 1/2

High stability insulating oils

S/196/62/000/006/001/018
E194/E154

ASSOCIATION: Institut organich. khimii Bashkirskogo filiala
AN SSSR, Ufa
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Bashkir
Branch, AS USSR, Ufa)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

CRS
Card 2/2

S/196/61/000/012/004/029
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Kalantar, N.G.

TITLE: Methods of improving the quality of insulating materials (for discussion)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.12, 1961, 5, abstract 12B 29. (Vestn. elektropromsti, no.7, 1961, 66-68)

TEXT: The article considers the circumstances that tend to shorten the service life of transformer oils. The following proposals are made: stricter selection of feedstock, avoiding the use of undewaxed distillates for the manufacture of insulating oils; prohibition of pour-point depressants and inhibitors of the type of paraoxydiphenylamine, which are not well suited for stabilising transformer oil; altering the assessment of certain kinds of feedstock for insulating oils; a study of the possibility of using certain high-quality high-sulphur crudes (for instance Tuymazy and Mukhanovo); unified standards for stability; a review of existing GOST standards; re-introduction

Card 1/3

Methods of improving the quality...

S/196/61/000/012/004/029
E194/E155

of the excellent soda test; increase of the flash point to 145 °C, closed cup; application of a minimum viscosity limit at 50 °C and a maximum at a lower temperature (for instance - 30 °C); more rigid specifications for neutralisation value and ash content; and also stipulation of a much lower tan δ for transformer oil. It is recommended to abolish specification of the electric strength because the efforts made at the refineries to achieve high electric strength are not only laborious but indirectly lead to the impairment of a number of fundamental properties, in particular stability. As the assessment of stability of transformer oil by neutralisation value and sludge alone may give a distorted view of the extent and direction of the oxidation process, it is recommended, in order to obtain a more complete idea of the processes that occur, to use the saponification value combined with thorough purification. Comparison of a number of insulating oils showed that many of them are given much more than the optimum refining. This is because inadequate oxidation tests were used. One of the more effective methods of rapidly

Card 2/3

Methods of improving the quality ... S/196/61/000/012/004/029
E194/E155

determining the stability of transformer oil is to determine the oxygen absorption. It is recommended to include determination of saponification value in assessment of the stability of transformer oil. Recommendations are made concerning improvements in the use of oxidation inhibitors in transformer oil.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/021/046/065
B171/B101

AUTHOR: Kalantar, N. G.

TITLE: Effects of sulfur organic compounds on the stability of oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 402-403,
abstract 21M142 (Novosti nef. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka
i neftekhimiya, no. 3, 1962, 9-13)

TEXT: The methane-naphthene fraction (F) ($d_4^{20} = 0.8379$; $n_D^{20} = 1.4623$; viscosity 19.4 centistokes/20°C; mol.w. 297; S content 0.02%), separated by chromatography from a deparaffinated transformer distillate of the Tuymazy oil, and the transformer oil (TO) ($d_4^{20} = 0.8698$; $n_D^{20} = 1.4851$; viscosity 27.1 cst/20°C; mol. w. 297; S-content 1.0%) from the same distillate were used to test the antioxidating effects of some sulfur organic compounds. The oxidation of oils was carried out at 120°C, during 400 min, in the presence of copper as catalyst. Water and CO₂ liberated during oxidation were absorbed by ascarite and by activated Al₂O₃. The quantity of O₂ used

Card 1/2

S/065/62/000/005/002/002
E075/E436

119100
AUTHORS:

Kalantar, N.G., Glazunov, V.I., Mannafova, V.S.

TITLE:

Composition and properties of transformer oil
distillates from Tuymazy crude

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.5, 1962,
43-49

TEXT: The distillates from Tuymazy crude, boiling point range 310 to 405°C and entracted with 0%, 135% (oil D-89 (D-89)) and 200% (oil D-105 (D-105)) of phenol were subjected to methyl ethylketone/toluene dewaxing and chromatographic separation on silica gel. The contents of aromatic hydrocarbons and sulphur compounds fraction were about 50, 40 and 20% for the distillate, oil D-89 and oil D-105 respectively. Most of the aromatic fraction in the distillate was constituted by bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The concentration of tricyclic and higher aromatics was not higher than 0.5% of the fraction. Sulphur contents of the aromatic fractions ranged from 0.6 to 7.3%. There was no free sulphur, no H₂S and very little mercaptan sulphur. The fractions with refractive index smaller than 1.5623
Card 1/2

Composition and properties ...

S/065/62/000/005/002/002
E075/E36

had no sulphide sulphur. The latter S was predominant in the last silica gel fractions. Oxidation stability of the fractions and their mixtures was determined by oxygen absorption in a closed system. It was found that the inhibiting action of the aromatic fractions of the distillate increases with their refractive index and reaches a maximum for the penultimate fraction. For the oils D-89 and D-105, the last fraction had the strongest inhibiting action. In the latter oil, however, the last fraction was not such a good inhibitor as the fraction from oil D-89. There are 3 tables and 4 figures. ✓B

ASSOCIATION: Bash. filial AN SSSR
(Bash. Branch AS USSR)

Card 2/2

39747

S/065/62/000/009/002/002

E075/E436

11.9100

AUTHOR: Kalantar, N.G.

TITLE: Turbine oil 22 from Tuymazy crude

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.9, 1962, 29-34

TEXT: An investigation was made of the possibility and rationality of producing phenol extracted oils from Tuymazy crude that would not give deposits after oxidation according to VTI. Distillate III was extracted with 100 to 200% of phenol. The raffinates were dewaxed at -30°C and contacted with 5% clay at 95 to 100°C for 1.5 hours. It was found that the extraction with 100% phenol gave the oils with a considerable tendency to form deposits. The extraction with 140% phenol decreased sharply the deposit formation. Further increases of the phenol-distillate ratio up to 200% did not give any improvement. Also, no improvement was obtained by the additional acid and clay treatment of the raffinates, which gave over-refined oils. Such oils had a decreased content of surface active materials, which act as corrosion inhibitors and metal wetting agents. Dewaxing to the pour point of -25°C and additional clay treatment gave the oils

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/022/057/088
B180/B186

AUTHOR: Kalantar, N. G.

TITLE: Comparative stability tests for transformer oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 427, abstract
22M90 (Novosti nef. i gaz. tskh. Neftepererabotka i
neftekhimiya, no. 4, 1962, 12-15)

TEXT: The article presents the results of a comparative assessment, by various different methods, of the stability of six IRO transformer oils developed by Shell in agreement with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). The British, Swiss, German and Swedish methods of determining antioxidant stability, as also the IEC and 6awΦAH (BashFAN) methods, give exactly the same results for each of the six IRO specimens. The only differences are in method and the use of deep refining. The Polish method A-3 and the ГОСТ 981-55 (GOST 981-55), gave excellent assessments. The author feels that the GOST 981-55 method does not reflect the change in the quality of the oil which is brought about by deep refining and suggests that existing methods of testing transformer oils in

Card 1/2

Comparative stability tests...

S/081/62/000/022/057/088
B180/B186

the USSR should be reviewed with the aim of bringing their quality up to the average world level. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KALANTAR, N.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: MANNAFOVA, V.S.; GLAZUNOV, V.I.;
GABSATAROVA, S.A.; KUL'MURZINA, L.Kh.; AKHMETZIANOV, Ch.R.

Turbine oil 22 from Tuymazy crudes. Khim.i tekhn.tochl.masel 7
no.9:29-34 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Insulating oils)

S/143/62/000/012/001/005
D238/D308

AUTHORS: Renne, V.T., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Bondarenko, P.N., Li Kuo-ho, Engineers and Kalantar, N.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Electrical properties of electrical insulating oils obtained from eastern sulfurous petroleum

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, no. 12, 1962, 19-25

TEXT: The tests were carried out on D-89 (D-89) and D-105 oils obtained by the selective refinement of low-viscosity Tuzmaza petroleum distillates. The properties of D-89 and D-105 oils were respectively: d_{4}^{20} 0.8515; kinematic viscosity at 50°C, 8.67 and 8.10 cst; sulfur content 0.95 and 0.42%; stability by the BTM (VTI) method: acid number 0.29 and 0.68 mg KOH/g; sediment 0.04 and 0.03%. Comparisons were made against a high-purity vaseline oil as employed in Class A capacitors. Gassing tests were carried out on impregnated paper insulation. As a function of temperature at 50 c/s, the loss

Card 1/3

Electrical properties ...

S/143/62/000/012/001/005
D238/D308

angles were greater for both oils than for the vaseline oil while the permittivity of the D-105 oil was very near to that of the vaseline oil, a fact which is associated with the aromatic constituents, while the difference in the loss angles can be attributed to the influence of electrolytic additions in the D-105 oil. The resistivity/temperature tests showed a lower resistivity for the D-89 and D-105 oils. Slightly lower breakdown voltages as compared with the vaseline oil over the temperature range 20° to 120°C are attributed to inferior refinement. Gassing tests were carried out at 2.5 kv, 50 c/s across 10 layers of impregnated paper with an overall thickness of 0.1 mm representing 25 kv/mm. The higher content of aromatics in the D-89 oil affords improved resistance to gassing, approaching that of the vaseline oil. Loss angle measurements at 50 c/s carried out on test capacitors over a temperature range of 20° to 100°C indicated a marked deviation from the vaseline oil only at temperatures exceeding ~ 90°C. Loss angle tests on D-89 and the vaseline oil at 1800 v, 50 c/s representing 45 kv/mm, indicated complete stability at $\tan \delta = 0.004$, over 33 hours, for the D-89 oil. The vaseline oil, starting at 0.003, displayed a catastrophic trend after 20 hours, manifested

Card 2/3

Electrical properties....

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D238/D308

by the development of intense ionization processes. The D-89 oil was considered as having advantages over the vaseline oil. The Tuymaza oils are assessed as suitable for power capacitors, given the correct pretreatment. There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Leningradskiy politekhnicheskoy institut im. M.I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M.I. Kalinin) (Renne, Bondarenko and Li Kuo-ho); Institut organicheskoy khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bashkirskiy Division, AS USSR) (Kalantar)

Card 3/3

KALANTAR, N.G.; GLAZUNOV, V.I.; MANNAFOVA, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:
GABSATAROVA, S.A.; YUSUPOVA, F.S.

Composition and properties of transformer oil distillates from
Tuymazy petroleum. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.5:43-49 My
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Tuymazy region—Petroleum) (Insulating oils)

KOSTRIN, K.V.; KALANTAR, N.G.

Works of the Bashkir Scientific Research Institute of the
Petroleum Refining. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.9:72-3 of
cover S '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Petroleum--Refining)

KALANTAR, N.G.; FRYAZINOV, V.V.; YEVSYUKOV, Ye.I.; EDEL'SHTEYN,
I.Ya.; BONDARENKO, M.F.; Prinimali uchastiye: MANNAFOVA, V.S.
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YANGURAZOVA, D.I., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; GABSATTAROVA, S.A., laborant; YUSUPOVA, P.S., laborant
KUZ'MINA, A.Ya., laborant

Transformer oil from the distillates of sulfur-bearing eastern
crudes. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5 no. 11:15-22 N 160.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Otdel khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR; Novo-Ufimskiy
neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod; Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut.
2. Otdel khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for Mannafova,
Yangurazova, Gabsattarova, Yusupova, Kuz'mina).
(Insulating oil)

KALANTAR, N.G.; GLAZUNOV, V.I.; MANNAFOVA, V.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:
GABSATTAROVA, S.A.; OKUNEV, I.Ye.; KUL'MURZINA, L.Kh.;
AKHMETZIANOV, Ch.R.

Composition and properties of turbine distillates from
Tuymazy crudes. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no.9:31-38
S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.

PARTEV, Z.Kh.; KALANTAR, N.R.

Evaluation of the role of the cerebellum in hemopoiesis.
Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.3:23-32 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gematologii i pere-
livaniya krovi Armyanskoy SSR.

KALANTAR, N.G.; GLAZUNOV, V.I.; MANNAFOVA, V.S.

Studying the extracts of phenol purification. Neftper. i neftekhim.
no.7:8-13 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanov institut i Institut organicheskoy khimii Bash-
kirskogo filiala AN SSSR.

L 52729-65 LWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 NJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5016030

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Table 1. Descriptive statistics for the 1000 random samples of 100 subjects participating

Abstract: The basic components which cause a breakdown of the electrical characteristics of phenol extracts of Tuymany transformer distillate are resins, sulfur compounds of the sulfide type, and aromatic hydrocarbons which

L 52729-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016030

ASSOCIATION: BABYFAN SSSR

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: JT

NO REF SOV. QJ3

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT0618755

UR/0318/65/000/007/0010/0013
665.521.03:661.714.2

Author: L. Kharin, et al.

1. The effect of various groups of sulfur organic compounds during the ex-

traction of sulfur from petroleum products.

2. The sulfur compounds used, petroleum refining, thiodene, sulfur, etc.

3. The effect of various processes on the redistribution of sulfur in the products of the refining of petroleum products.

ACCESSION NR: AP5018795

slight. As the boiling range of the distillate rises, the percent extraction of sulfide

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620010017-4

2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000620010017-4"

KALANTAR, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Use of transformer insulating oils in municipal power distribution
systems. Elek. sta. 36 no.11:72-74 N '65. (MIRA 18'10)

L 30246-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6013821

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/012/0008/0012

AUTHOR: Kalantar, N. G.; Varshavskiy, D. S.

46
B

ORG: Ufa Petroleum Institute (Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut)

TITLE: Gasproof capacitor oil from Tuymazy crude

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1965, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric capacitor, petroleum product, insulating material / D-185 oil, D-186 oil, D-187 oil

ABSTRACT: Two large-scale experimental industrial runs involving production of gas-proof capacitor oil were carried out at the Novo-Ufimskiy Petroleum Refinery, using light spindle distillate from Tuymazy crude. The apparatus used for testing the gas-proofness of the oils in a silent discharge is described. The temperature dependence of the loss tangent of the oils obtained (D-185, D-186, and D-187) was measured. The performance of all three oils was tested under actual operating conditions at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Capacitor Plant in several hundred capacitors with 2, 3, 4, and 5-layer paper insulation impregnated with these oils and also with standard commercial oil (GOST 5775-51). In all cases, the service life of capacitors impregnated with the new gasproof oils was much longer than that of capacitors containing ordinary commercial oil. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 665.637.6(470.52)

I 37749-66 EWI(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6016731

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0152/65/000/012/0068/0070

AUTHORS: Kalantar, N. G.; Glazunov, V. I.

28
25
B

ORG: Ufa Petroleum Institute (Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut)

TITLE: The effect of oxidation inhibitors on the gas-stability of oils

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 12, 1965, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: GAS ABSORPTION
transformer oil, oxygen consumption, oxidation inhibition ~~transformer~~

ABSTRACT: The effect of inhibitors (ditertiarybutylparacresol - 0.2%, paraoxydi-phenylamino - 0.02%, and γ -oxyquinoline 0.5%) on the evolution or absorption of gases by four different transformer oils (subjected to a silent discharge in air at 80C and a field strength of 2.6 kv per mm at 100 hz) was investigated. The physical properties of the oils are tabulated, and the experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). The introduction of inhibitors to highly purified oils has no effect on their gas-stability but does increase their resistance towards oxidation. It is concluded that nothing is gained by the addition of inhibitors to transformer type oils used in hermetically closed conditions. However, addition of inhibitors to high-voltage cables having a liquid oil filler does offer interesting possibilities.

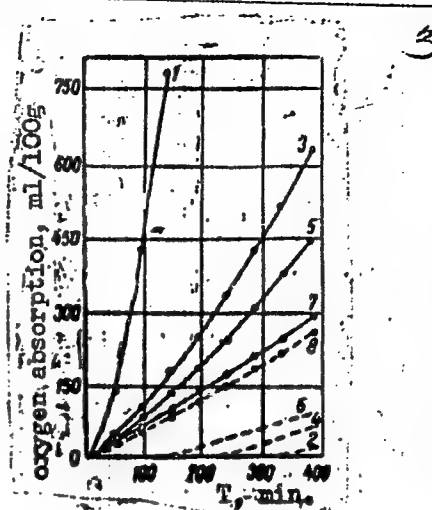
Card 1/2

UDC: 665.4/5:66.094.3.097.7

L 37749-66

ACC NR: AP6016731

Fig. 1. Oxygen absorption by different oils in the presence and absence of 0.2% ditertiarybutylparacresol (Topanol).
 1 - standard 1; 2 - the same + Topanol;
 3 - oil D-12; 4 - the same + Topanol;
 5 - oil D-213; 6 - the same + Topanol;
 7 - oil D-186; 8 - the same + Topanol.
 (Standard 1 - Naphthene-paraffin fraction transformer distillate.)



Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 5 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun65

Cord 2/2 20

ACC NR: AP7004125

SOURCE CODE: UR/0152/66/000/011/0061/0053

AUTHORS: Kalantar, N. G. (deceased), Varshavskiy, D. S.

ORG: Ufa Petroleum Institute (Ufimskiy neftyanoy institut)

TITLE: The effect of frequency of alternating current on the gasproofing quality of oils

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 11, 1966, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: mineral oil, gas absorption, alternating current

ABSTRACT: The effect of alternating current on the gasproofing quality of oils (the ability to absorb gases) was investigated. Three typical oils were tested in air at a temperature of 80C, at a mean electrical field potential of 2.6 kv/mm, and at frequencies of 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, and 1000 cpm. One oil had initial high gasproofing quality, another moderate, and the third low quality. Gas emission or gas absorption was measured by means of a manometer, and the results were plotted on graphs. It was found that increase in frequency of the alternating current from 50 to 1000 cpm decreased the gasproofing quality of poor gasproof oils but increased the quality of gasproofing in initially gasproof oils. Oils that have average gasproofing quality at 50 cpm may prove to be non-gasproof at high frequencies. The tests show that the most rapid and reliable determination of gasproofing quality may be obtained by increasing the test frequency from 50 to 100 cpm. In some doubtful cases it may be advisable to

UDC: 665.55:621.3.025.001.5

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7004125

go to 500 cpm. Higher frequencies add little to the picture thus obtained. Measurements just at 50 cpm, however, are insufficient. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

[illegible]

**Dissertation for Degree of
Candidate Chemical Sciences**

KALANTAROV, A.I.

Lithological characteristics and reservoir properties of the
rocks in the Kirmaki series of the Busovny area. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR Ser. geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.1:67-76 '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Apscheron Peninsula—Oil sands)

MINZBERG, L.V.; KALANTAROV, A.I.

Reservoir properties of rocks in the Kirmaki series of the
Buzovny area and their dependence on a series of factors.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.1: 57-62 '64.
(MIRA 18:6)